



Increasing Salt Marsh Acreage and Resiliency at Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge

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National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

Hurricane Sandy Coastal Resiliency Competitive Grants Program

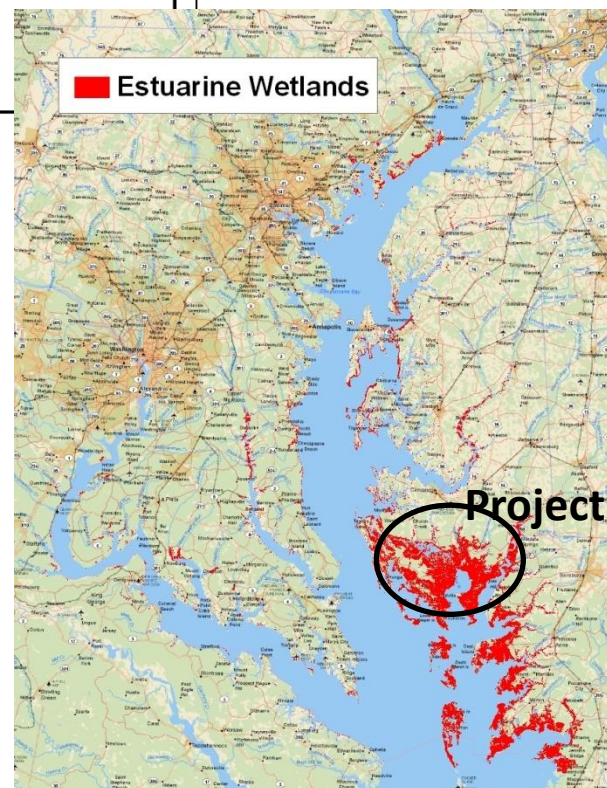
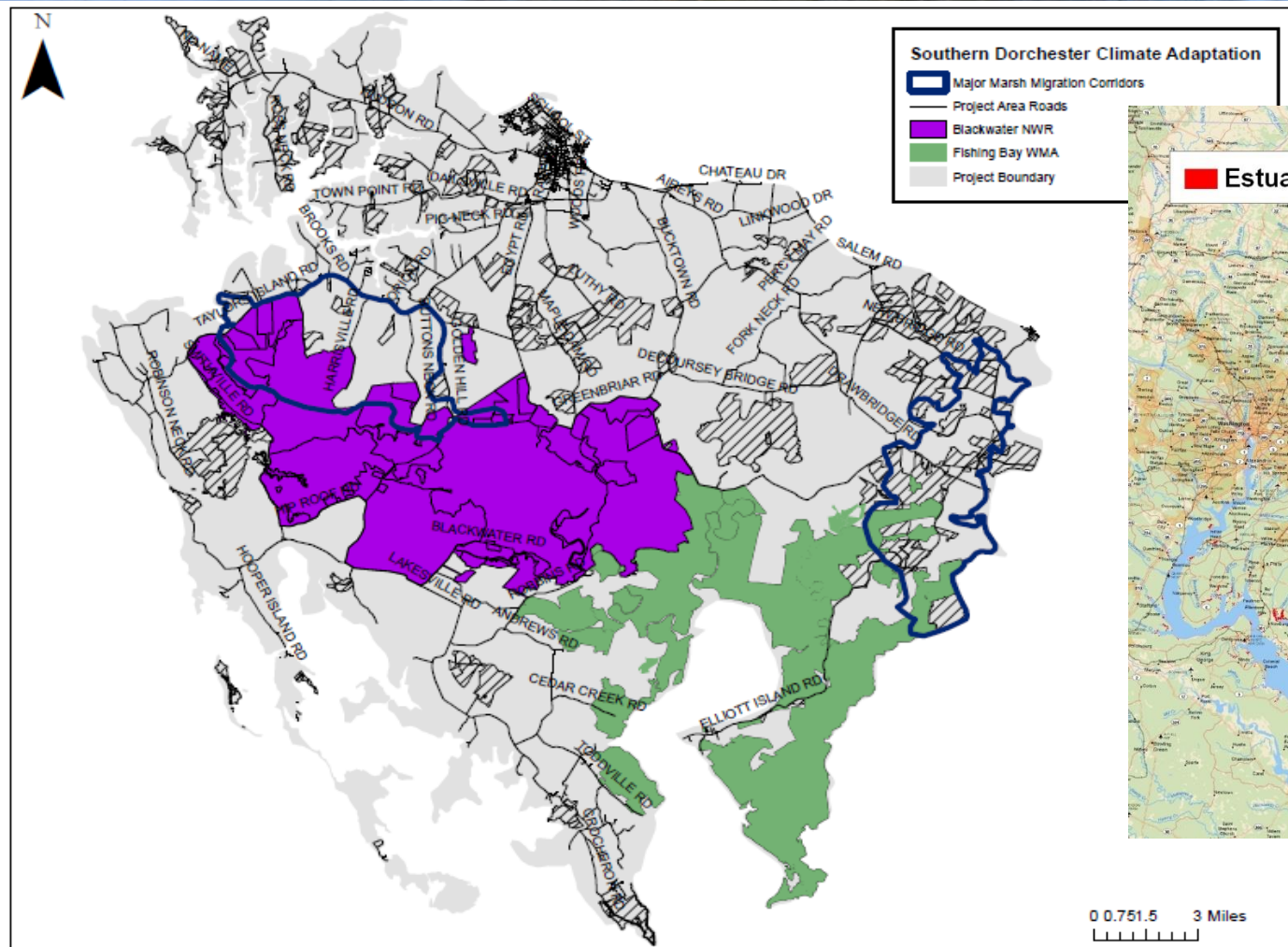
Grant #42942



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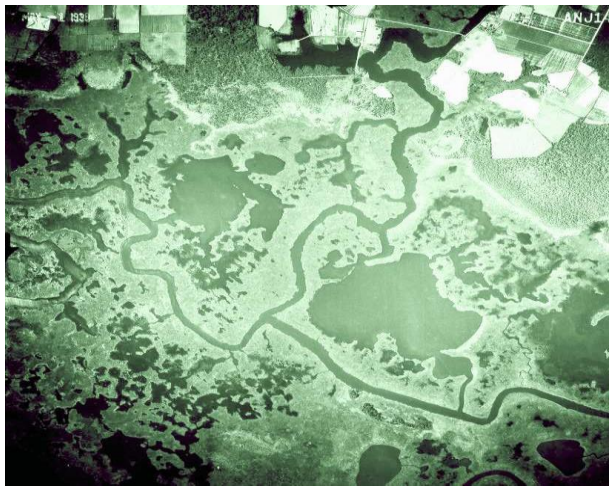


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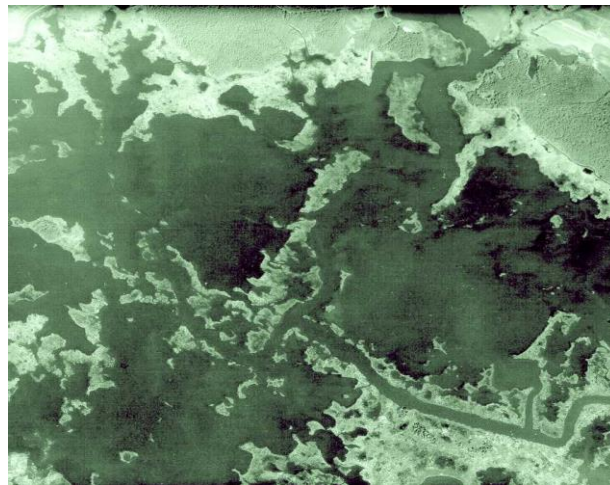




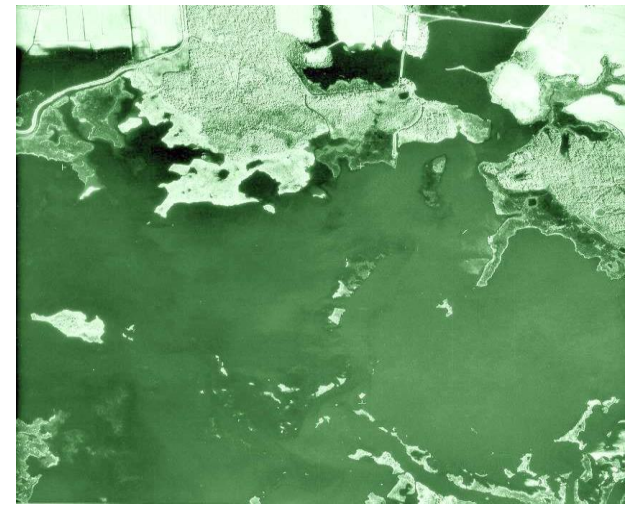
Clear evidence of historic change...



1938



1974



1989



Blackwater Climate Adaptation Project



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Strategic Assessment

Objectives

- Identify areas of high marsh habitat of highest priority for salt marsh birds
- Identify and prioritize potential marsh migration corridors
- Identify potential barriers to marsh migration



SHARP - Salt marsh Habitat and Avian Research Program

Research partners

- University of Maine
 - University of Connecticut
 - University of Delaware
 - Maryland DNR & Audubon
- Maryland-DC

Field Methods

- Standardized N. American Marsh Bird Monitoring Protocol
- Randomly selected points

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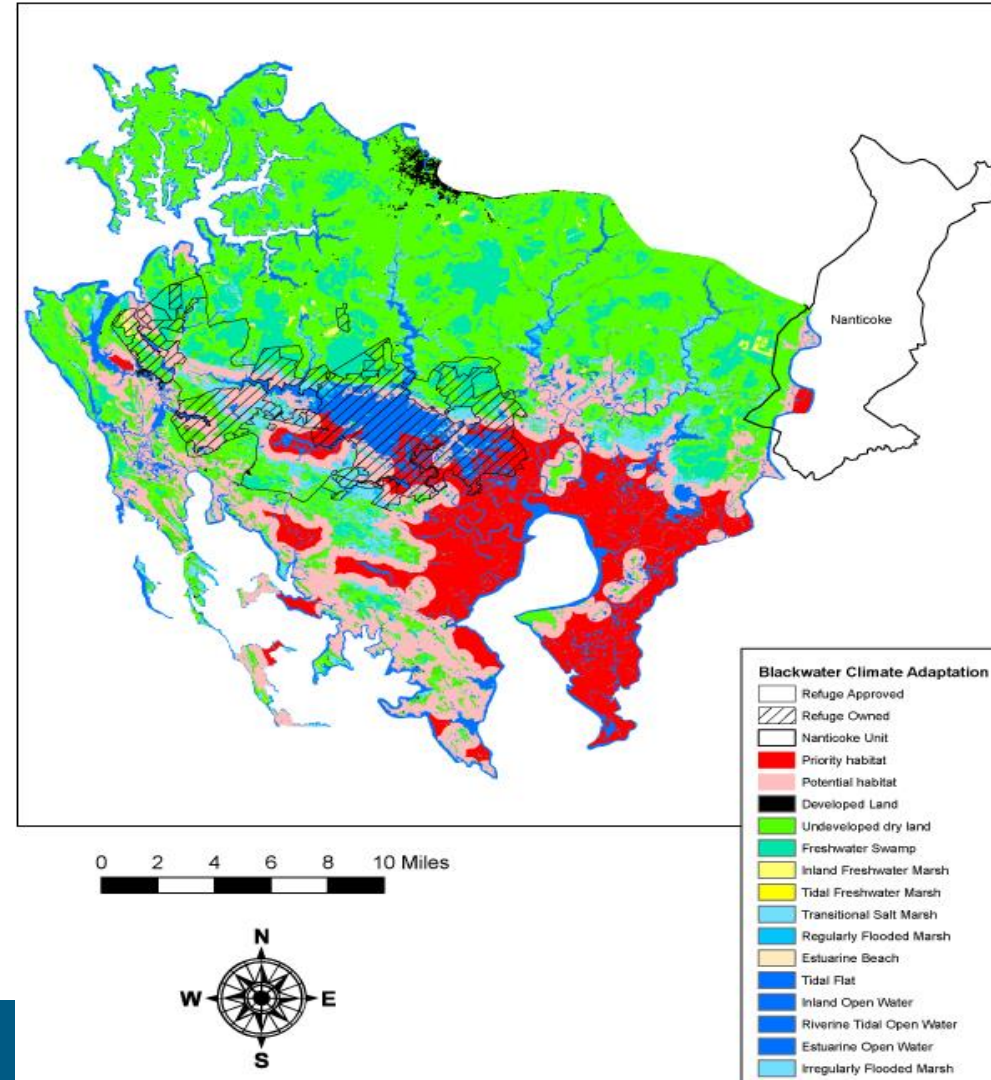




2010 modeled marsh bird habitat (DRAFT)

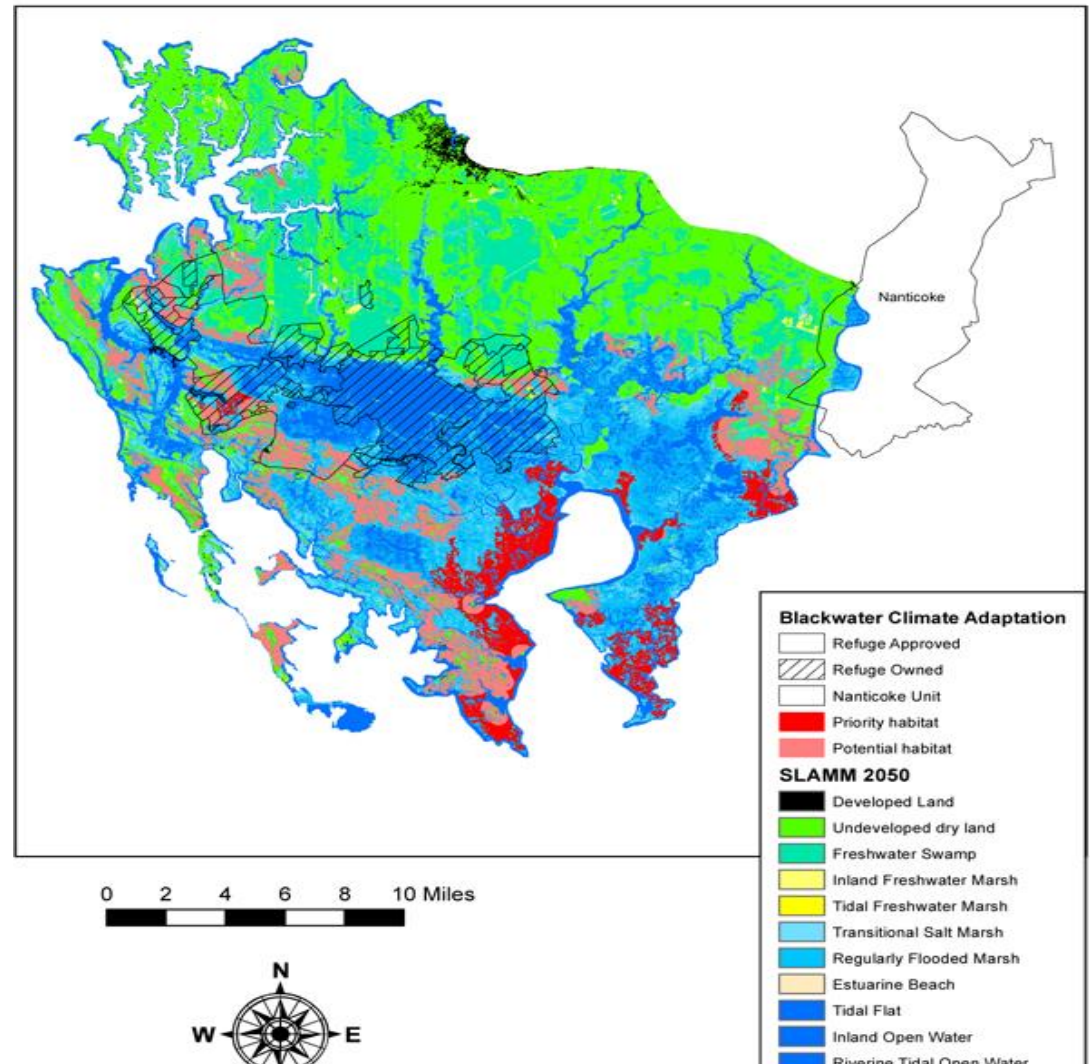
SLAMM –high marsh habitat modeled at 25-year intervals

- Irregularly flooded + transitional marsh
- Minimum patch size = 65 ha
- High priority **interior marsh** >500 m from upland edge
- Lower priority **edge marsh** < 500m from upland edge



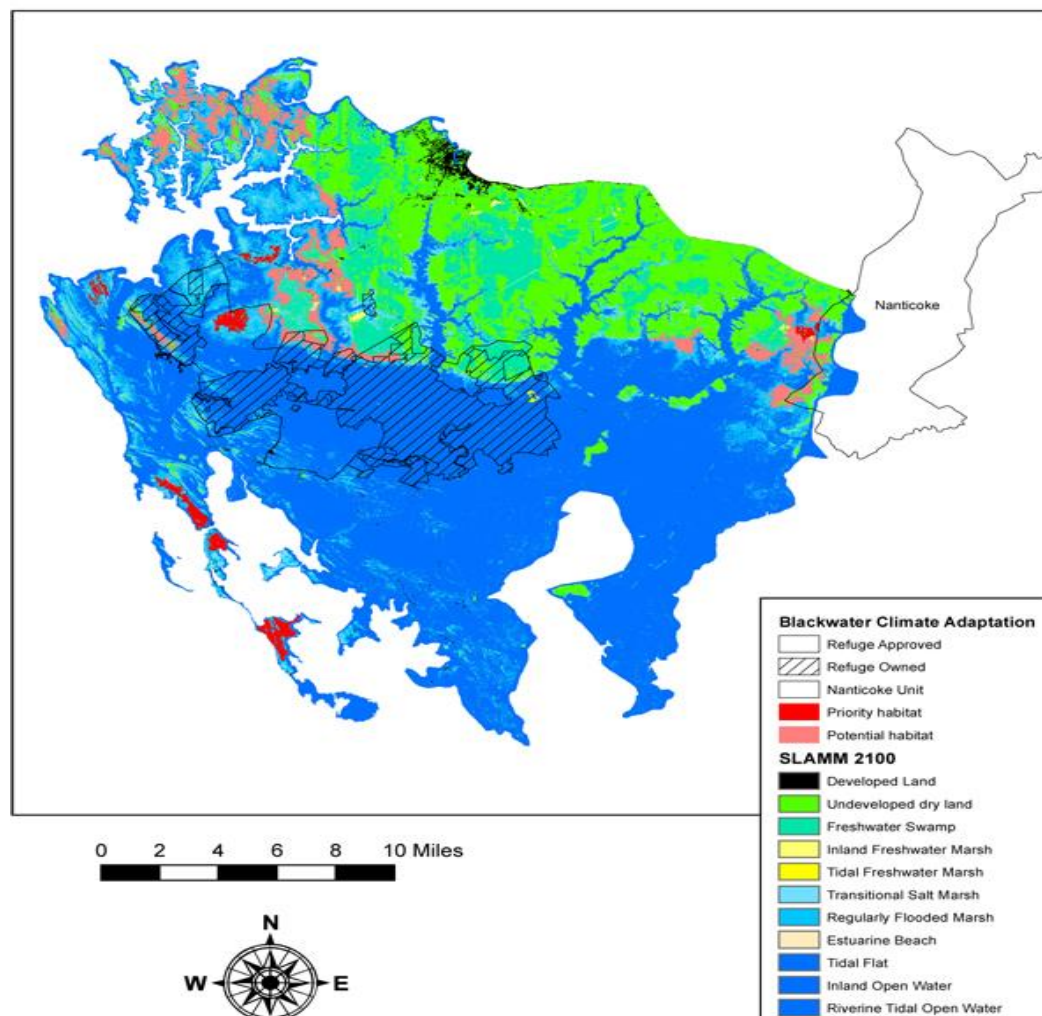


2050 modeled marsh bird habitat (DRAFT)



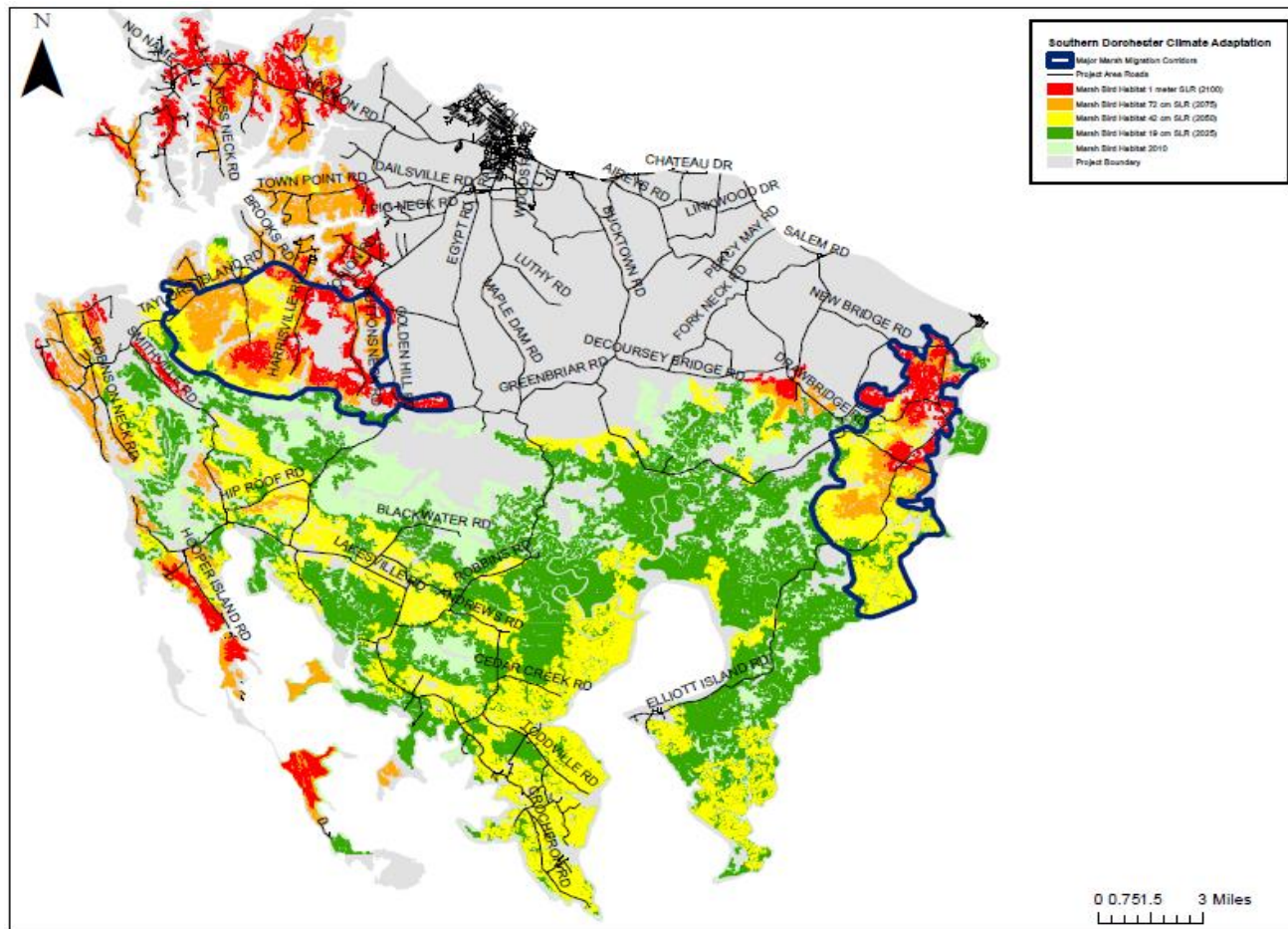


2100 modeled marsh bird habitat (DRAFT)





Blackwater Salt Marsh Migration Corridors





Adaptation and Resilience Strategies

- *Increase resilience of existing tidal wetlands*
- *Protect priority marsh migration corridors*
- *Facilitate marsh migration*
- *Help communities adapt*



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Managing for Resilience and Persistence

Increase resilience of marshes to sea level rise

- >Sediment enhancement.
- >Alleviate waterlogging.
- >Invasive species control

Facilitate marsh migration

- > Removing dead trees (move the edge)
- >Moving to salt-tolerant crops (maintain suitable soil cover)
- >Invasive species control

Conserve undeveloped lands in marsh migration corridors



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NFWF Hurricane Sandy Coastal Resiliency Grant

Increasing Salt Marsh Acreage and Resiliency
for

Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge



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Principal project elements:

Sediment enhancement (thin-layer) in targeted salt marsh conservation zone

Hydrological improvement design in targeted salt marsh conservation zone

Invasive plant mapping and eradication in key marsh migration corridor

Enhanced invasive species (nutria) eradication efforts across salt marsh ecosystem



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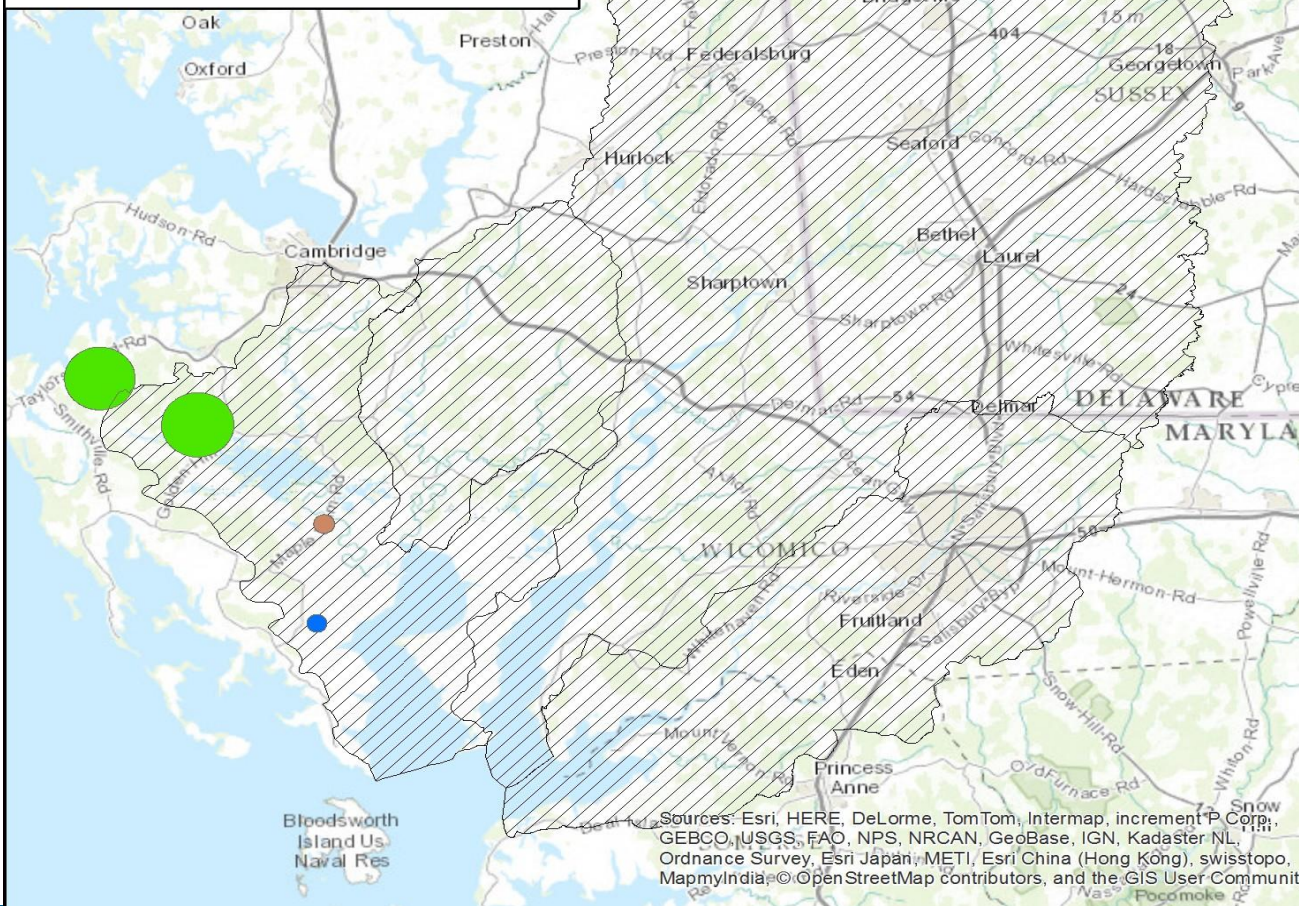


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Activities

- Thin layering
- Tidal Channel Restoration
- Phragmites control areas
- Nutria eradication areas

0 5 10 Miles



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

**NFWF
Hurricane
Sandy
Blackwater
NWR
Resiliency
project
locations**



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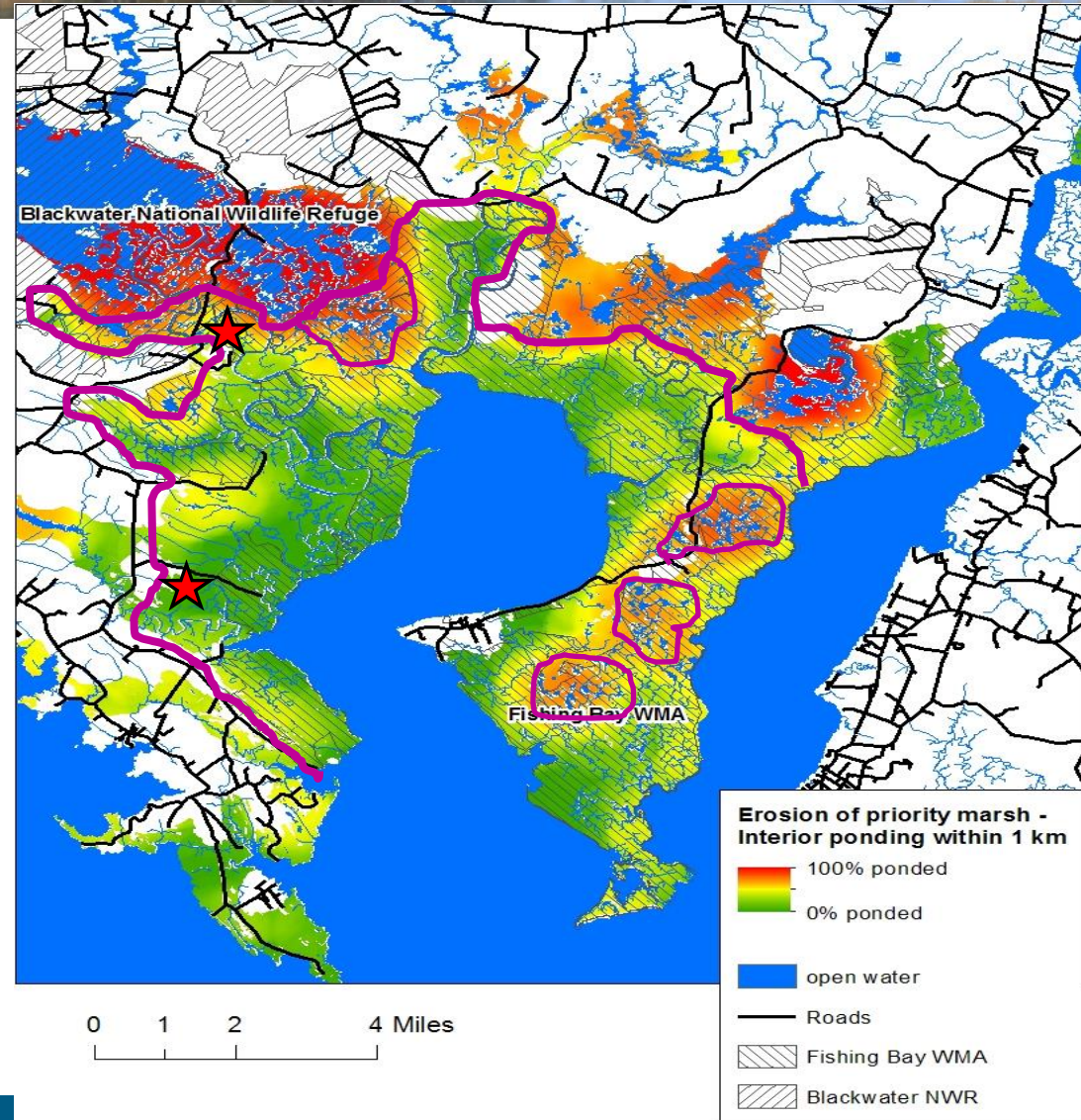


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High Priority Adaptation Actions in “Marsh Conservation Zone”

- >Thin-layer application
- > Improve hydrological exchange





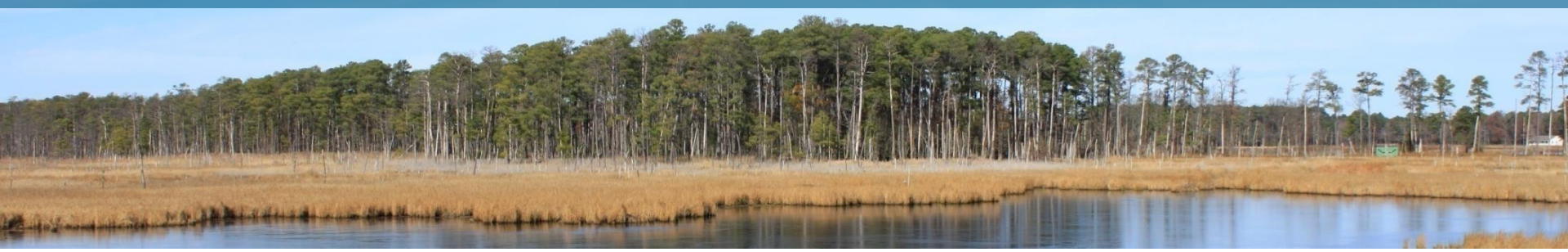
Sediment enhancement (thin-layer elevation) at Shorter's Wharf

- 35-40 acres.
- Currently, threesquare-*Spartina alterniflora*.
- Target condition, *Spartina patens*.
- Upto 57,000 cubic yards sediment from Blackwater River.
- Increase elevation by 4-6 inches.





Shorters Sandy Bird Points



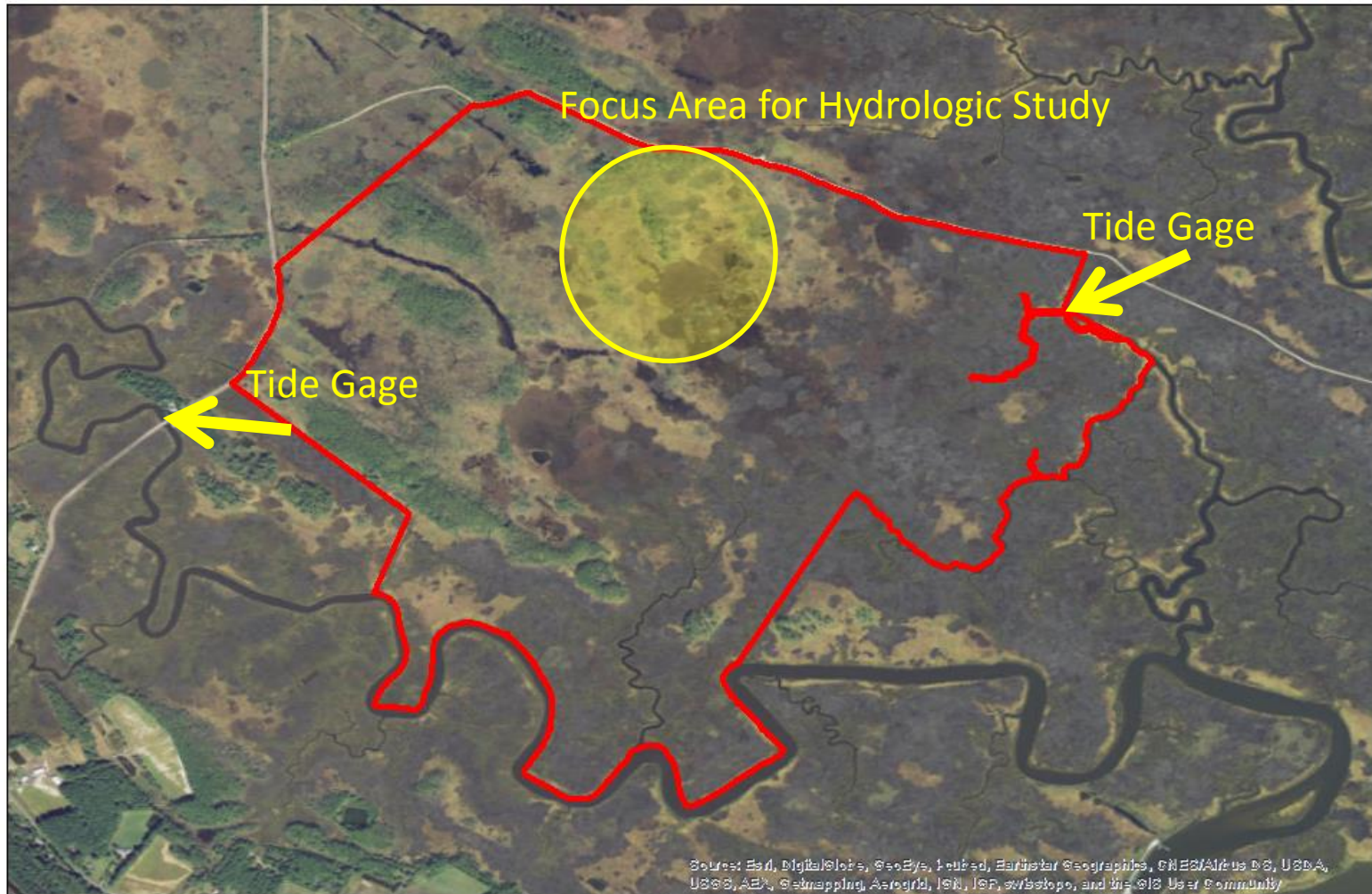
Hydrologic Improvement at Farm Creek Marsh



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USGS Objectives

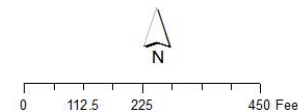
- Determine the extent and duration of inundation
- Determine the cause of inundation
 - Provide data for engineering design



Objective 1: Determine the Extent and Duration of Inundation

Methods

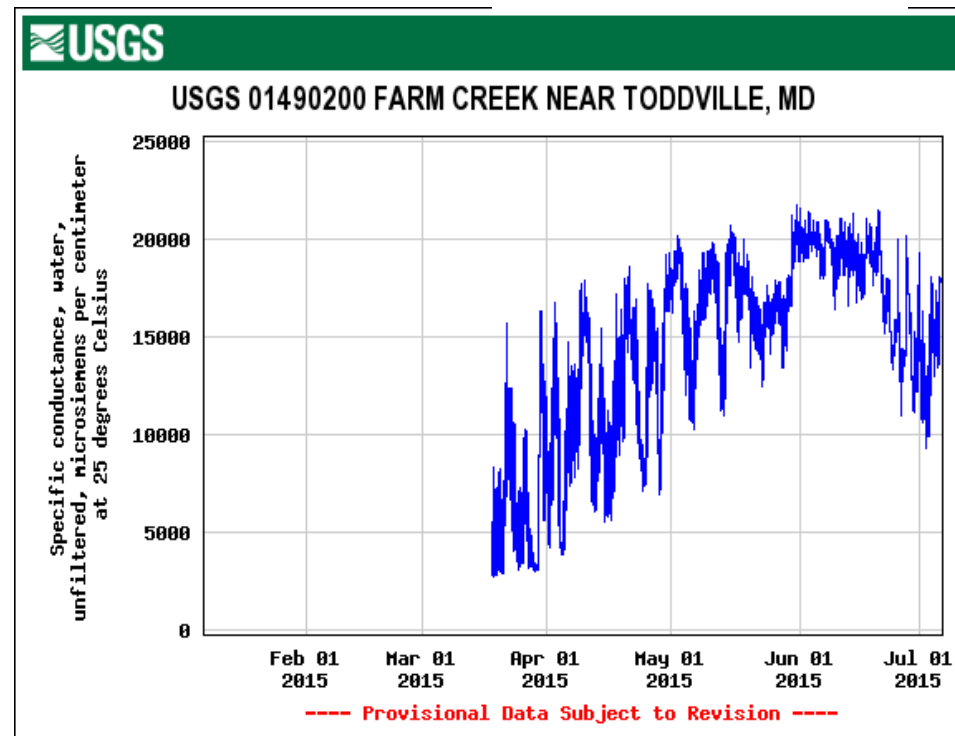
- Shallow piezometers and surface water monitors
 - Pressure Transducers
- Tide Gage
 - Continuous Real Time
 - Water Quality
 - Rain Gage



Objective 2: Determine the cause of inundation

Methods

- Overlay and compare data:
 - Piezometers
 - Levels
 - Continuous Water Quality
 - Tide Gage
 - Levels
 - Continuous Water Quality
 - Precipitation

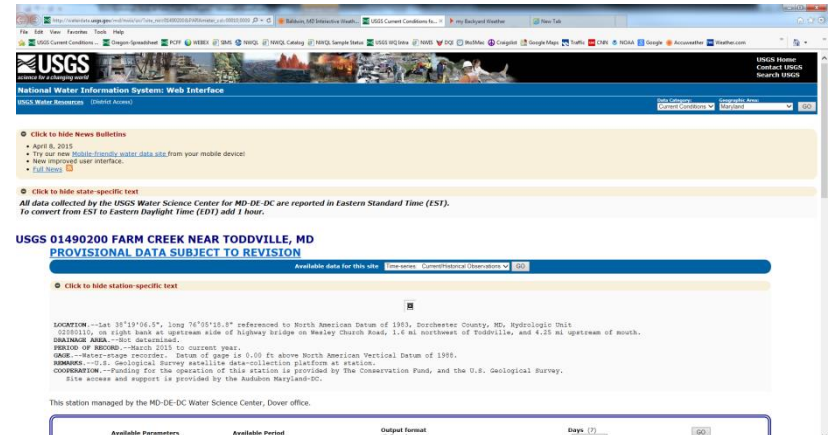


Objective 3: Provide data for engineering design

Methods

- Data for the tide gage are available realtime
- Water levels will also be available via NWISweb
- An interpretive report, based on the hydrologic data collected, will be produced

http://waterdata.usgs.gov/md/nwis/uv/?site_no=01490200&PARAMeter_cd=00010,00095,00400,63675,63680,00300,99133,99137,32295,32283,95204

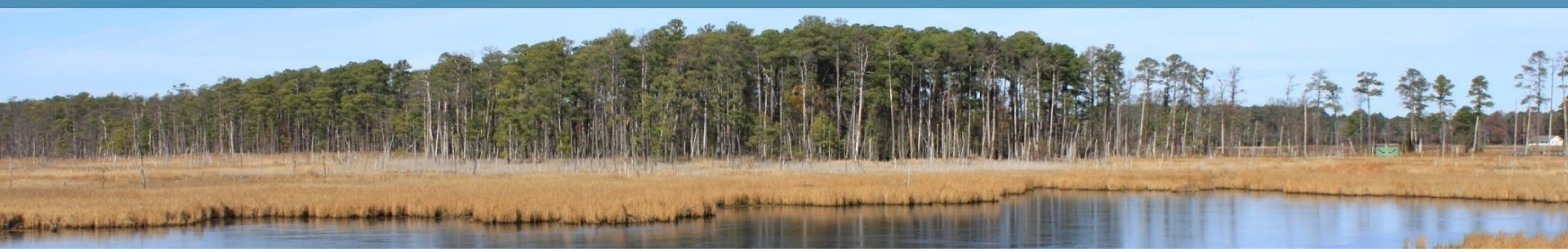




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Questions?



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Audubon
MARYLAND-DC



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